

LIBRARY



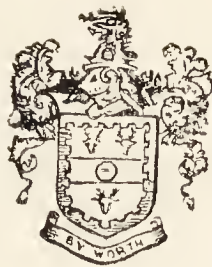
BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES

1949





BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES

1949

Feather Bros., Hanover Street, Keighley. Tel. 3161.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

Health Committee.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ex-officio),
Councillor G. S. MASON, B.Sc., J.P.

Chairman:

Alderman E. WHALLEY, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A. W. SMITH.

Councillor J. H. WRIGHT, J.P.

Councillor H. BALDWIN.

Councillor B. WALMSLEY.

Councillor H. HODGSON.

Councillor J. T. BAIRSTOW.

Councillor W. C. WINTERBOTTOM.

Staff.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

H. MAINWARING HOLT, Esq., T.D., M.B., B.S. (Lond.),
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Leeds).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer for
Maternity and Child Welfare:

Mrs. FLORENCE MURIEL LOUISE HOLT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School
Medical Officer:

Mrs. DOREEN EDITH GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. THOMAS LINDSAY, M.S.I.A.†‡§¶

Director of Cleansing:

Mr. R. DICKSON, M.Inst.P.C.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

Mr. BAILEY THORNTON, M.S.I.A.*† (Resigned October 17th, 1949).

Mr. WILLIAM ASA BAILEY, M.S.I.A.*†

Mr. BERT CLEAR, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.*†§ +

Mr. TREVOR THOMAS REES, M.S.I.A.†‡

Mr. FRED SKIRROW, M.S.I.A.†‡

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.†

(Appointed December 12th, 1949).

*Certificate of the R.San.I. for Sanitary Inspectors.

†Certificate of the R.San.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

‡Certificate of the R.San.I. for Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

§Certificate of the R.San.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

¶Certificates of Liverpool University for Sanitary Science and Fuel Economy.

+ Certificate of City and Guilds London Institute for Boiler House Practice

Clerks:

Health Department.

Mr. G. W. KAY (to H.M.F. July 6th, 1949).

Mrs. M. HAIGH (Resigned March 31st, 1949).

Mr. K. WADDINGTON (Temporary; Appointed June 1st, 1949).

Mrs. D. HORSFALL (Appointed June 20th, 1949).

Cleansing Department.

Mr. J. R. SUNDERLAND.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON (Appointed December 12th, 1949).

**Staff employed by the West Riding County Council on
Public Health Services within the Borough of Keighley.**

Chief Clerk:

Miss O. ALLBESON (Resigned May 19th, 1949).
Mr. S. SANDERSON (Appointed June 20th, 1949).

Clerks:

Miss F. M. LEIGHTON.
Miss B. GORDON.
Miss M. C. RHODES.
Miss J. DAVEY (Resigned January 3rd, 1949).
Miss B. LONGBOTTOM (Resigned March 31st, 1949).
Miss M. J. TEBB (Resigned June 6th, 1949).
Mrs. M. J. SMITH (Appointed part-time June 14th, 1949).
Miss I. BANNISTER (Appointed July 1st, 1949).
Miss J. HINDSON (Appointed August 15th, 1949).
Miss M. WARD (Appointed October 10th, 1949).

School Clinic Clerk:

Miss L. WEATHERALL (Retired June 30th, 1949).
Miss R. PILLING (Appointed June 27th, 1949).

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twentieth Annual Report on the work of the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1949.

Transcending all other public health problems in degree of importance is that of Housing; the demand for homes far exceeds the supply, and what is more, the demand is but an index of the squalor and misery in which so many families are living. Family life, in the accepted sense, is impossible; health and morale are undermined, painful tales of quarrelling, frustration and despair followed by breakdown, crime and disaster, are evidence of growing social decay.

Until this sorry state of affairs is relieved the question is, to what extent building labour and material should be diverted to other than housing purposes? The difficulties are well known, but prompt accommodation of a simpler character would be better than a "long way down the list" prospect of a Corporation house which never seems to materialise.

The number of deaths registered due to Cancer stands at 112. It must be realised that this is relative to the population figure. In 1929, for instance, the figure was 74 in relation to a population of 40,460. This year the figure of 112 stands in relation to a population of 56,570. In view of the accepted fact that a greater number of people live to reach an age when cancer supervenes, the figure of 112 represents a very doubtful increase as compared with the position twenty years ago. Yet Cancer is the most inexorable of the physical infirmities of mankind. Is Cancer preventable? In some cases yes! In others it may be completely arrested in the early stage; then there is a residue, incurable from the first. The important thing in dealing with this dread disease is early recognition and immediate treatment. Whereas we do not want people to become disquieted, it is as well for them not to forget Cancer, particularly when they reach the Cancerous age.

It is a striking fact that there are 9 deaths from Road Traffic Accidents. From Typhoid, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria there are none. Little use saving children from death from these to be killed on the road. There is great slackness in giving people right of way when using a "Belisha" crossing, and I should like to see all town traffic reduced to a speed of twenty miles an hour—Ambulances, Police and Fire Brigades excepted; it could make but little difference to the rest.

Our experience of action taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act reveals the importance of the protection of the Food Consumer. The purpose of the original Act, as the preamble cites, is the making of better provision for "the sale of Food and Drugs in a pure and genuine condition," but the practical difficulty of defining "pure and genuine condition" remained since there were few established standards of composition on which to rely. The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, made important changes. Misleading claims in respect of food could be challenged, although the label sets out in faithful detail the composition of a food the description under which it may be sold may still be held to be misleading. The Local Authority has the active assistance of a Government Advisory Service, which is also at the disposal of traders, so that the complicated nature of the labelling law may be explained and advice sought thereon.

Bacteriological standards of cleanliness are as essential in relation to Milk and Milk Products as in relation to Water, and the time is long overdue when power should be conferred on Local Authorities to insist on recognised bacteriological standards of cleanliness in connection with the product known as Ice Cream.

Infectious Disease. The Town has been once again remarkably free from Infectious Disease. The incidence of Whooping Cough is the lowest recorded since notification came into force in 1940.

The operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has provided the Medical Officer of Health with many problems of a varied and highly complicated character. Attention to administrative detail has, for the time being, replaced much of the personal study and reflection previously given to the many facets of individual difficulty in the lives of the people. Only experience in the working of this Act will prove its value.

I would like to pay tribute to the support of a loyal staff, who give unsparingly in making our Service a success.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

H. M. HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Lowfield House,
Town Hall Square,
Keighley.

Causes of and ages at death of Infants dying under 1 year of age
during 1949 (Residents only).

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Small Pox										
Measles										
Whooping Cough										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria										
Erysipelas										
Meningococcal Meningitis										
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis										
Convulsions						1				1
Bronchitis										3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1			2		1			1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis							1			
Congenital Syphilis										
Suffocation										
Injury at Birth	2	1	1	2	6					6
Congenital Malformation, etc.	6	3			9					9
Premature Birth										
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3				3	5				8
Other Causes										
Total	12	5	1	2	20	6	2			28



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29526516>

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Keighley covers an area of 23,611 acres.

The population, according to the Registrar's Estimate for 1949, is 56,570.

The estimated number of inhabited houses is 18,785. The rateable value is £372,633, and the sum represented by a Penny Rate gross, £1,450.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The average number of persons registered as unemployed during the year was 39, and in Haworth 2, as compared with 58 and 1 respectively for the year 1948.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. The total number of births registered was 958, 27 of these being still-births and 59 illegitimate. 634 of the total births notified occurred in maternity homes or institutions. The Birth Rate is 16.9.

Deaths. The Deaths registered for the year are 872. The Death Rate is 15.4.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

There were 9 fatal road accidents during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying under one year of age is 29. The Infant Mortality Rate is 31.1 per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of women dying directly as a result of child-birth is 1. The Maternal Mortality Rate is 1.04 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The natural increase or decrease per 1,000 of the population is plus 1.5.

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF CAUSES OF
DEATH DURING 1949 (Residents only).**

Diseases.	Male	Female
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	10	11
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	3
8. Syphilitic Diseases	4	1
9. Influenza	7	7
10. Measles	—	—
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males)	5	—
Uterus (females)	—	10
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	7
15. Cancer of Breast	1	11
16. Cancer of all other sites	42	29
17. Diabetes	4	7
18. Inter-cranial Vascular Lesions	57	72
19. Heart Diseases	153	156
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	12
21. Bronchitis	31	28
22. Pneumonia	12	12
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	7	2
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1
26. Appendicitis	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	4	7
28. Nephritis	9	7
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	1
31. Premature Births	2	4
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	8	8
33. Suicide	5	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	6	3
35. Other Violent Causes	3	9
36. All Other Causes	29	39
All Causes	423	449

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE BOROUGH DURING 1949.
(Compiled from Local Returns).

Diseases.	No. of Deaths	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Deaths in Institutions
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers																				
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever																				
3. Scarlet Fever																				
4. Whooping Cough																				
5. Diphtheria																				
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22			1	1	3	3	13	1	2	2	1	2	4	3				2	6
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	2	1		2	1						1								5
8. Syphilitic Disease	4							2	2	1		1								2
9. Influenza	13						1	4	8	1	1		1	2	4	1			2	1
10. Measles																				
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	1																		1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis																				
13. Cancer of Buccal Cav. and Oesoph. (M.), Uterus (F.) ...	14						2	5	7			5	1	1	2	1	1			3
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	15							6	9		2		3	2	1	1	1		1	4
15. Cancer of Breast	13							3	10		2	2		1		2			1	5
16. Cancer all other sites	70						5	27	38	1	4	8	4	6	6	8	2	2	7	22
17. Diabetes	14						2	3	9					1	1		2	1	2	7
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	59						1	8	50		6	8	7	6	6	4	1	2	6	13
19. Heart Disease	178						1	42	135	4	17	16	25	18	14	8	13	6	18	39
20. Diseases of Circulatory System	153						1	35	117	5	8	11	13	13	9	19	12	12	6	45
21. Bronchitis	63						4	23	36	2	7	6	8	7	10	2		3	1	17
22. Pneumonia	21	4					2	5	10	1	1	2		1	2					14
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	9					1	3	2	3			1		1	2	1				4
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3					1		2				1								3
25. Diarrhoea	1	1												1						
26. Appendicitis																				
27. Other Digestive Diseases	9	2					1	3	3								1	1		7
28. Nephritis	13						1	5	7		2		1	3	1	1	2		1	2
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis																				
30. Maternal Causes	1							1												1
31. Premature Births	6	6																		5
32. Cong. Mal., Birth Injuries, Inf. Dis.	23	11	1			1	4	3	3		1	2	1	2		2		1	1	14
33. Suicide	5							4	1							2				3
34. Road Traffic Accidents	6	1					1	1	3							1				5
35. Other Violent Causes	11					1	1	3	6		1		1				1			8
36. All other causes	134	1		1	2	2	9	9	110	3	6	10	10	12	11	17	4	9	11	41
Totals	867	29	2	2	5	10	43	208	568	20	60	74	77	81	72	70	40	37	59	277

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH OF NON-RESIDENTS OCCURRING WITHIN THE BOROUGH DURING 1949.
(Compiled from Local Returns).

Diseases.	No. of Deaths	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Deaths in Institutions
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers																				
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever																				
3. Scarlet Fever																				
4. Whooping Cough																				
5. Diphtheria																				
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3							1	2											3
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis																				
8. Syphilitic Disease	1								1											1
9. Influenza																				
10. Measles																				
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis																				
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis																				
13. Cancer of Buccal Cav. and Oesoph. (M.), Uterus (F.) ...	2							2		1										1
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3							1	2											3
15. Cancer of Breast	1							1												
16. Cancer all other sites	9						1	3	5		1									8
17. Diabetes	2							1	1											2
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	15							1	14			1								14
19. Heart Disease	24					1	1	5	17				1							22
20. Diseases of Circulatory System	29							3	26	1										28
21. Bronchitis	13								13											11
22. Pneumonia	8						1	1	6						1		1			8
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1		1																	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum																				
25. Diarrhoea	1	1																		
26. Appendicitis																				
27. Other Digestive Diseases	3							1	2											1
28. Nephritis	1						1													3
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis																				1
30. Maternal Causes	1						1													1
31. Premature Births	2	2																		2
32. Cong. Mal., Birth Injuries, Inf. Dis.	1	1																		1
33. Suicide																				
34. Road Traffic Accidents	2					1	1													1
35. Other Violent Causes	7					2		3	2									1		7
36. All other causes	23							1	22				1							22
Totals	152	4	1			4	6	24	113	2	2	2	2		1		1	1		141

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

1.—HOSPITALS PROVIDED.

The Hospitals in this area are administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee, under the direction of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1946.

A list of the Hospitals managed by this Committee is set out hereunder:

Keighley and District Victoria Hospital.
 Skipton and District Hosiptal.
 Bingley and District Hospital.
 St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley.
 Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.
 Harden Bridge Isolation Hospital.
 Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, Skipton.
 Raikeswood Hospital, Skipton.
 Castleburg Hospital, Settle.

The following cases were admitted to the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	36
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	9
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	13
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	9
Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	2
German Measles	....	....	....	....	1
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	4
Tonsilitis	....	....	....	....	4
Gastro Enteritis	....	....	....	....	3
Septic Throat	....	....	....	....	1
Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1
Para Typhoid	....	....	....	....	1
Meningitis	....	....	....	....	1
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	5
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	10
Total				....	100

2.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

3.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

School Clinics.—See Annual Report of School Medical Officer.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

Orthopædic Clinic, Ophthalmic Clinic and Ultra Violet Clinic.—See Annual Report for 1938.

Dental Clinic.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

Scabies Clinic.—Special facilities are in operation for the treatment of Scabies; during the year 17 cases were treated.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinic.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

4.—HOME HELP SCHEME AND MOTHERCRAFT.

Home Helps.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

Mothercraft Classes.—Mothercraft Classes were again held at the Keighley Girls' Grammar School. The average attendance during the year was 30.

5.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING.

Midwifery Service.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

Home Nursing Service.—See Annual Report of the County

Health Visiting Service.—See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

6.—INSTITUTIONAL MIDWIFERY.

Administered by the Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946.

7.—DAY NURSERIES.

See Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

8.—LABORATORY WORK.

Laboratory work for this area is performed by the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council.

9.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

See front page.

10.—SCHOOLS.

See separate report on School Medical Services.

C.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

93 visits of investigation were paid and 73 for the purpose of disinfection.

No cases of Smallpox were notified.

(a) **Measles.**—The number of cases notified was 414. No deaths were registered.

(b) **Whooping Cough.**—The number of cases notified was 23. 2 of which were not confirmed. No deaths were registered.

(c) **Scarlet Fever.**—The number of cases notified was 46. No deaths were registered. 86.95 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to hospital.

(d) **Diphtheria.**—The number of cases notified was 10, all of which were removed to Hospital, but only 3 cases were confirmed as Diphtheria. No deaths were registered.

(e) **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—3 cases were notified, all of which were removed to Hospital. No deaths were registered.

(f) **Puerperal Pyrexia.**—3 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

(g) **Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia.** 37 cases were notified, 15 of which were removed to hospital. 3 deaths were registered.

(h) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—2 cases were notified.

(i) **Typhoid Fever.**—2 cases were notified, neither of which were confirmed.

(j) **Para Typhoid Fever.**—1 case was notified and removed to hospital. No deaths were registered.

(k) **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.**—3 cases were notified, 2 of which were confirmed. All 3 cases were removed to hospital. No deaths were registered.

(l) **Erysipelas.**—The number of cases notified was 15, 9 of which were removed to hospital.

(m) **Dysentery.**—The number of cases notified was 18. No deaths occurred.

(n) **Tuberculosis.**—61 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, Non-Pulmonary cases notified being 20. 22 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary deaths were registered.

(o) **Food Poisoning.**—12 cases were notified; 4 were removed to Hospital. No deaths were registered.

2.—CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths registered was 112. The number of cancer patients admitted from Keighley Victoria Hospital to the Radium Therapy Department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary totalled 78, and the total number of days' stay amounted to 1,403. Similar arrangements exist for treatment as shown previously.

KEIGHLEY INFANTS' AID SOCIETY.

This Society continued to operate throughout the year, and have given much assistance, which is gratefully acknowledged.

D.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

The Borough Waterworks Undertaking is described in the Annual Report for 1938.

The Water Engineer has kindly supplied the following information.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population within the Borough for the year 1949 for all purposes:—38.83 gallons per day; for domestic and unmeasured purposes 24.41 gallons per day.

During the year 192 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination. Of 99 filtered samples 97 per cent. were satisfactory, and the remaining 93 samples were unfiltered water.

The following mains have been laid during the year:—

Bracken Bank.

4in.	....	....	....	1,256 yards
9in.	....	....	....	233 yards

Gooscote Lane.

6in.	403 yards
------	------	------	------	-----------

Bradford Road.

4in.	....	....	....	126 yards
3in.	....	....	....	67 yards

Hainworth Crag.

2in.	....	....	....	1,226 yards
3in.	....	....	....	15 yards

Oldfield Lane.

3in.	24 yards
------	------	------	------	----------

Plumbo Solvency Samples.

Supply.	Date Sample Collected.	Approx. length of lead service pipe.	Result of Examination	
			—pH value.	Lead Content (grains per gall.)

Keighley M.B.

Watersheddles.

After standing in pipe for a masured period of half-an-hour	....	23.3.49	20ft.	6.7	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	....	23.3.49	20ft.	6.7	Nil

Sladen Valley via

Bracken Bank

Storage Reservoir.

After standing in pipe for a measured period of half-an-hour	....	23.3.49	35ft.	6.7	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	....	23.3.49	35ft.	6.7	Nil

There are still numerous private water supplies, particularly in connection with farm premises, which have been frequently sampled in the past. Users are advised as to necessary precautions where the index of pollution indicated this as desirable. Such premises are outside the present economic possibility of having a suitable alternative wholesome supply laid on from the town's mains.

During the year 9 such samples were taken, 5 of which were found to be satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory.

Extension of town's supply to outlying districts such as Newsholme, Spring Wells, Holme House, Green Top, Goose Eye, Outer Stanbury, Upper Marsh and Leeming, Oxenhope, and Cackleshaw, Oakworth, where comparatively small groups of dwellings are served by private supplies, has now been considered by the Council, who have resolved:—

“That where a supply is provided on the request of the Health Committee following a notice requiring the provision of a supply of wholesome matter to a house not so supplied in pursuance of Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but where the ordinary water charges in such cases do not yield one-tenth of the cost of supplying and laying the necessary pipes, the Council determine that the Health Committee bear the financial responsibility falling on the Local Authority under the Water Act 1945, and the Public Health Act 1936, in excess of the amount recoverable from the property owners.”

This decision was based on the logical and natural contention that the Health Committee should function as a Local Authority in matters designed to safeguard health and should compile their estimates accordingly.

The table below shows the cost of the proposed supply to the six areas under consideration and the amount of subsidy to be met by the Health Committee.

Locality.	Estimated cost of providing supply.	Prescribed fraction of cost being one-tenth.	Estimated Annual Revenue.	Annual amount to be met by Health Committee.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Upper Marsh ...	1237	123 14 0	18 10 0	105 4 0
Goose Eye ...	786	78 12 0	18 1 3	60 10 9
Holme House	1290	129 0 0	9 9 0	119 11 0
Green Syke				
Spring Wells				
Newsholme ...	953	95 6 0	23 4 6	72 1 6
Oldfield Area ...	972	97 4 0	12 12 6	84 11 6
Cackleshaw	290	29 0 0	11 10 3	17 9 9
	5528	552 16 0	93 7 6	459 8 6

A supply to Leeming, Tansy End and Horkinstone districts is receiving consideration.

A figure of £105 was included in 1949 and a further figure of £150 in 1950 estimates, with a view to making it economically possible for a good, clean, wholesome water to be taken

RAINFALL.

The total amount of rainfall recorded during 1949 is 33.69 ins.

The rainfall gauge is situated in a field at the rear of the Public Abattoir, and the following table shows the readings taken during the year.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	.24	—	—	—	—	.25	—	.31	—	—	—	.18
2	—	—	—	.11	—	.09	—	.17	.10	.07	—	.49
3	—	—	.10	.33	—	.14	—	.05	—	—	.09	.69
4	.22	—	.07	.31	.02	—	—	—	.10	—	.48	.79
5	.01	—	.20	.86	—	—	—	.02	—	—	.08	—
6	.02	—	—	.36	.17	.03	—	—	—	—	.35	.16
7	.22	.10	.09	.30	—	.01	—	.67	.01	—	.17	.50
8	.01	.30	.12	.01	—	—	—	.05	.02	—	.02	.23
9	—	.38	—	—	—	—	—	.10	—	.66	.66	.30
10	.01	.04	.02	.01	—	.01	—	.40	—	.26	.36	.20
11	.16	.14	.01	.17	—	—	—	.01	—	.16	.43	—
12	.01	.06	.01	.16	—	.02	—	—	—	—	.81	—
13	.03	.04	.08	—	—	—	1.36	—	—	—	.01	.50
14	.03	.04	.02	—	—	—	.34	—	—	.01	—	.15
15	.07	—	.01	—	—	—	.47	.02	—	.01	.01	.03
16	.01	—	—	.08	.05	—	.20	—	.11	.03	.25	.85
17	.02	—	—	—	.45	—	—	—	.80	.68	.83	.11
18	.02	—	—	.02	.01	—	.04	—	—	.58	—	.42
19	.14	—	—	.01	—	—	.07	—	.03	.08	—	.01
20	.38	.14	.14	.01	—	—	.18	—	—	.25	.34	.02
21	.08	.16	—	.03	—	—	—	—	—	.01	.09	.14
22	—	.73	—	.03	.08	—	—	.05	.30	.04	—	.10
23	.09	—	—	—	.15	—	—	—	—	.42	.04	—
24	—	—	—	.04	.14	—	—	—	.01	.14	.02	—
25	.01	.10	—	.04	.11	—	—	—	—	.64	.01	.74
26	—	.20	—	.04	.17	—	.01	—	—	.01	.48	.10
27	—	.04	—	.01	.66	—	—	—	—	—	.01	.14
28	—	.10	—	—	.02	—	.16	—	—	—	—	.01
29	—	—	—	.01	.07	.01	—	.20	—	.05	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	.08	—	.12	—	—	—	.01	—
31	.02	—	—	—	.08	—	.02	.71	—	—	—	—
Total	.80	2.57	.87	2.94	2.26	.56	1.97	2.76	1.48	4.10	5.53	6.85

into two of the out-districts tabled. The Council's intention is to augment this by further annual financial subsidies until a maximum of £460 per annum is contributed for a period of twelve years, or roughly £6,000.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been no evidence of river or stream pollution brought to the attention of the Department during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no privately owned swimming pools in the district, but the Corporation own two swimming baths of the first and second class type, which are described in the 1938 Report.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The five sewage disposal works are fully described in the Annual Report for 1938.

125 yards of new sewers have been laid during the year.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND REFUSE ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Water Closets in premises, including houses	19,150
No. of Waste Water Closets do. do.	1,915
*No. of Pail or Tub Closets do. do.	46
No. of Privies (at farms where no sewer and/or water supply is reasonably available) 	180

* Not including Air-Raid Shelters.

Inspections were made regarding Sanitary and refuse accommodation, in connection with which the following improvements were effected:—

1 privy converted to Water Closet.

4 privies otherwise reconstructed.

15,327 closets, other than privies, reconstructed as Water Closets.

9 additional Water Closets and 1 other type provided.

96 Water Closets repaired or renewed.

785 premises were provided with regulation dust-bins in lieu of unsatisfactory refuse receptacles.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Total number of premises dealt with	....	....	....	3,992
Total inspections for nuisances—Dwelilngs	....	....		1,638
Others	....	....		1,382
Total nuisances found	....	....	....	1,655
Number abated	....	....	....	1,553
Inspections and re-visits for other Statutory Purposes—				
Inspections	....	....	....	4,627
Re-visits	....	....	....	3,463
Number Sanitary Improvements effected at premises controlled by Public Health and other Legislation	....			2,054
Number of interviews	....	....	....	1,326

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied with (including matters brought forward from 1948).	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts ...	420	35	382	46
Housing Acts	11	67	35	36
Factories Act	27	—	14	2
Milk and Dairies Order ...	3	—	—	—
Shops Act	—	—	—	6
Keighley Corporation Acts	—	—	2	—

HOUSING

1.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(a) Total Number of Houses in Borough	....	....	18,785
(b) Number of working-class houses included in above	....		16,783
(c) Number of new houses built in 1949	....	....	117

2.—OVERCROWDING.

The circumstances described in the 1941 Report have naturally progressed to a more chaotic state and no relief is anticipated from this until the Government authorise Re-housing Schemes which are, of course, under current consideration.

16 recommendations to the Housing Committee were made on the grounds of technical overcrowding following 49 investigations. 8 cases of overcrowding have been relieved.

Since the operation of the Act, only 4,730 houses have been supplied with the "permitted number" by the Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two in the Borough, solely used by men, and they are well maintained. 40 inspections were made.

As a result of Ministry of Health advice re the danger of Louse-born Typhus Fever, such premises are inspected to determine from the evidence available the number of inmates who are actually carrying lice on their persons. An examination of the bedding reveals this state of affairs. By arrangement with the Keeper the men are, as soon as practicable, transported to the Disinfestation Station for appropriate treatment to their bodies, clothing and other effects. No such treatment has been necessary during the year.

Inspection of Factories.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with Mechanical Power	23	2	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	146	9	—
Other Premises under the Act	11	—	—
	180	11	—

Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Number of Defects				No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	1	—
Inadequate Ventilation	49	49	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
Insufficient	5	5	—	3	—
Unsuitable or Defective	49	49	—	3	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	4	4	—	2	—
Total	110	110	—	10	—

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

8 sites for moveable dwellings were licensed subject to the sanitary conditions being brought up to the standard specified in the licences. The sites accommodate a maximum total of 16 dwellings: of this total 4 dwellings are the subject of individual licences.

OUTWORKERS

Lists were submitted by 11 employers, showing the employment of 86 persons. In each case the premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Routine smoke observations have been carried out during the year. 333 observations were made, resulting in 19 cautions being issued and 5 statutory notices served.

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Twelve monthly deposits collected in gauges situate at Low Bridge, Public Abattoir, Public Library, and Oldfield, are as follows:—186 tons per sq. mile, 156 tons per sq. mile, 244 tons per sq. miles and 132 tons per sq. mile respectively. The gauge at the Public Abattoir was transferred from the Morton Cemetery on the 31st December, 1948. No reading was taken at Oldfield in March due to the gauge being damaged.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

592 inspections were made of Food Premises.

The precautions outlined in the 1941 Report are still being brought to the attention of food traders and their personnel generally.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 86 bakehouses in the district, of which 6 are basement bakehouses licensed under the Factories Act, 1937.

MEAT SUPPLY.

The circumstances are still the same as reported in the 1941 Report re private slaughterhouses and centralised slaughtering.

A 100% system of meat inspection is in force, and for the purpose of this system the Inspectors were on duty at the Public Abattoir on 525 occasions.

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle (Exclud- ing Cows)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Animals killed and inspected	1594	819	1718	8275	637
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	4	10	24	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	830	337	33	750	121
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	52.19	41.63	2.50	9.35	19.78
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	49	5	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	217	282	2	—	25
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	14.05	40.41	0.40	—	3.92

Number of Animals Killed and Weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat Surrendered.

	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcases.		Part Carcases.		Offal.		Total.	
		T.B.	Other Causes	T.B	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B	Other Causes
Cows	819	25443	2073	1733	830	8904	6402	36080	9305
Other Cattle	1594	3503	568	353	224	5269	8883	9125	9675
Sheep	8275	—	1158	—	41	—	1862	—	3061
Pigs	637	—	1229	—	387	364	1028	364	2644
Calves	1718	226	430	—	46	21	79	247	555
Totals	13043	29172	5458	2086	1528	14558	18254	45816	25240

The total weight condemned therefore was 31 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following proceedings arose out of action taken during the year :—

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which proceedings were taken.	Remarks	Result.	Fines.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 3)	Sale of Chicken Rissoles deficient in meat. Meat content not more than 1%. Should contain not less than 30% of chicken meat.	Fined.	£1 and costs £2/12/6.
do.	Sale of milk containing 5.1% added water.	Fined.	£1 and costs £1/1/0.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 24)	Sale of milk containing 12.94% added water.	Fined.	£3/3/0 and costs £3/3/0.
	Sale of milk containing 6.46% added water.		
	Sale of milk containing 5.4% added water.		
Shops Act 1912, 1934 (Section 2)	Serving customers after closing hours on six occasions.	Fined.	£1/0/0 on each offence. Total £6/0/0.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 10) and Milk & Dairies Order 1926	For depositing Milk Unfit but intended for sale for human consumption and conveying milk in a receptacle which could not be readily cleansed.	Fined.	£7/0/0.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 9)	Possession of unsound Food.	Fined.	£10/0/0 and £10/15/0costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 57)	Use of Unlicensed Slaughterhouse.	Fined.	£10/0/0 and £10/15/0costs
Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 & 1935 (Article 9)	Failing to give notice of diseased conditions of slaughtered animal.	Fined.	£10/0/0 and £10/15/0costs
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1)	Unlawful Slaughtering	Fined.	£5/0/0 and £10/15/0costs
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 & 1935 (Article 8)	Failing to give notice of slaughter.	Fined.	£5/0/0 and £10/15/0costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 3)	Sale of Orange Squash deficient in orange juice (only 15%).	Cases dismissed without costs.	—
do.	Sale of Orange Squash deficient in orange juice (only 20%).		
do.	Sale of Orange Squash deficient in orange juice (only 16%).		
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 3)	Sample of Soylna Mock Marzipan Mixture Coconut Flavoured. Contained only 4.50% Oil and could not be considered as being in any way a substitute for ground almonds. Oil should not be less than 20%.	Case dismissed without costs.	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The undermentioned samples were submitted to the Public Analyst—

SAMPLES.

Samples taken. No. Doubtful or Adulterated.

Milks (Formal)	95	1
Milks (Informal)	2	—
Other Foods (Formal)	64	15
Other Foods (Informal)	244	11

Adulterated Samples, etc.

Ref. No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Observations.
3	Orange Squash	Formal	Was deficient in orange juice (only 15%).	Cases dismissed without costs.
4	Lemon Squash	Informal	Was deficient in lemon juice (only 15%).	Manufacturers and retailers advised that a 50% meat content was required in future.
20	Meat Pie	Informal	Contained 32.1% meat.	Informally warned. Unable to obtain formal sample.
35	Meat Pie	Formal	Contained 38.5% meat.	Very old stock on market prior to Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Manufacturers had endeavoured to call in stock. No further action.
36	Sausages (Beef)	Informal	Contained only 43.8% meat.	Wholesalers' attention directed to this. Stock withdrawn.
76	Pure Raspberry Vinegar	Informal	Was a sample of Raspberry (flavour) Vinegar. Contained no Raspberry juice. Label stated that the sample was made from fresh fruit.	Formal sample No. 91.
82	Gelatine	Formal	Was a sample of low melting point gelatine. A 15% solution (3 ounces to pint) was scarcely sufficient to form a jelly which did not melt at a room temperature of 20°C. (68° F.)	Court Proceedings April 1949. Fined £1 and costs. Now being sold as chicken flavour croquettes. Sec. 3, F. and D. Acts, 1938.
83	Lemon Squash	Formal	Was deficient in Lemon juice (only 20%).	Was actually same commodity as sample No. 100 taken from pre-pack by retailer and displayed loose for sale. Discontinued offence on infringement of Labelling of Food Order being pointed out. Warner!
85	Chicken Rissole	Informal	Was a sample of Bread and Potato Rissole. Contained no chicken or meat of any kind.	Court Proceedings April 1949. Fined £1 and costs. Now being sold as chicken flavour croquettes. Sec. 3, F. and D. Acts, 1938.
91	Chicken Rissole	Formal	Was a sample of Potato Rissole with wheat risk. Meat content not more than 1%. Should contain not less than 30% of chicken meat.	Formal sample No. 91.
92	Coconut Flour	Formal	Was a sample of semolina and soya, with a faint odour of coconut essence. Sample was not very different from ordinary semolina and had little resemblance to coconut. Coconut flour should be grated coconut in fine flour form.	Court Proceedings April 1949. Dismissed without costs. Ministry of Food had at some time been consulted about this pack by the manufacturer. Indefinite information on this point may have influenced justices in their decision
100	Soylina Mock Marzipan Mixture, Coconut Flavour	Formal	Was a sample of semolina and soya flour. Could detect no smell or taste of coconut. In my opinion Marzipan should be a mixture of ground almonds and sugar. Mock Marzipan substitute and sugar, or at least a satisfactory substitute for ground almonds. This sample contained only 4.50% oil and could not be considered as being a substitute for ground almonds. Oil should not be less than 20%.	Stock examined and affected goods surrendered
127	Sunnill Cup (Cocoa-Caramel)	Informal	Sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption.	See sample 210.
157	Lemon Curd	Informal	Contained 3% of fat, including the oil from egg. Only about half the minimum amount necessary to make a satisfactory lemon curd tart.	Cases dismissed without costs.
169	Orange Squash	Formal	Was deficient in orange juice (only 20%).	Stock exhausted. Manufacturers advised of deterioration.
170	Orange Squash	Formal	Was deficient in orange juice (only 16%).	Proceedings pending April 28th, 1949.
178	Orange Squash	Informal	This sample was fermented	Referred to Ministry of Food for advice as to standard of fat content.
183	Milk	Formal	Contained 5.1% water.	Fine £1/0/0 and costs £1/1/0.
210	Lemon Curd	Informal	Total fat 3.58%. Grocers' formula gives 4% as minimum, but I understand this is too low for Bakers.	In absence of Statutory standard of meat content no proceedings instituted.
88	Fish Cakes	Formal	Follow up sample of No. 243. Genuine.	Reported to Ministry of Food for possible contravention of manufacturers undertaking to maintain a 2.5% fat content. No further sample taken in absence of statutory standard.
183	Milk	Formal	Contained 5.1% water.	Unable to obtain formal sample. Packer's attention directed to this infringement.
212	Meat Pie	Formal	Percentage of Crabi Meat declared as being 98% on label; in this respect, sample was unsatisfactory.	Proceedings instituted, but withdrawn on May 3rd, 1949.
218	Ice Cream	Informal	The sample of dried Yeast Tablets had the word "Medicinal" on the label.	Sample at least 6 years old. Label amended in 1943, to read "Yeast Tablets," the word "medicinal" being omitted. The firm agreed to further amendment of label if required.
217	Dressed Crab	Informal	Contained only 1.88% fat.	Proceedings under Sec 24 Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Court hearing 25.8.49. Fined 3 guineas and 3 guineas costs.
182	Yeast Tablets	Informal	Contained 12.94% added water.	In view of anticipated pleas of "warranty," by retailer to purchaser (who receives milk from 88 sources) wholesaler, Milk Marketing Board finally to Ministry of Food the taking of legal proceedings was considered futile.
279	Milk	Formal	Contained 6.46% added water.	Regarded by Committee as two instances of disproportionate distribution of cream. Warning letters sent.
280	Milk	Formal	Contained 5.40% added water.	Food passed back through trade channels to Ministry of Salvage Depot.
281	Milk	Formal	8.20% Solids not Fat, indicating the addition of 3.5% water.	
355	Milk	Formal	8.11% Solids not Fat, indicating the addition of 4.5% water.	
358	Milk	Formal	Contained 93% minimum amount of Fat required.	
418	Milk	Formal	Contained 84% minimum amount of Fat required.	
424	Milk	Formal	Sweet Fat submitted by trader for advice as to soundness.	
353	Sweet Fat	Informal		

Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified.

Diseases.	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Abscess	229	439	67	—	—
Actinomycosis	160	457	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	295	182	—	—	—
Arthritis	498	—	3	130	10
Cirrhosis	1486	3134	—	—	—
Decomposition and Contamination	219	131	—	235	35
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	194	953	300	33
Enteritis	743	121	20	417	34
Erysipelas	—	—	—	140	—
Gangrenous Conditions	—	394	138	—	—
Hydraemia	—	—	117	—	38
Injury, Bruising and Maceration	1304	97	33	240	36
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	94
Johnne's Disease	594	40	—	—	—
Joint Ill and Umbilical Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	219
Mastitis	1320	171	—	40	—
Melanosis	—	8	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	50	120	46
Nephritis	21	2	1	8	—
Parasitic Conditions inc. (Ech Vet; Ten; and Distoma)	1421	4025	1655	26	—
Pericarditis	28	—	1	51	—
Pneumonic Conditions	399	280	23	239	10
Septicaemia (Metritis and Pericarditis)	588	—	—	698	—
Tuberculosis	36080	9125	—	364	247
Totals	45385	18800	3061	3008	802

Total Weight of Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

Types of Food Condemned.						Weight.			
						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Butter	....	....	....	....	....			2	3
Margarine	....	....	....	....	....				4
Lard	....	....	....	....	....				5
Cheese	....	....	....	....	....			2	25
Sweet Fat	....	....	....	....	....			4	26
Bacon	....	....	....	....	....				19
Syrup	....	....	....	....	....			1	2
Sugar	....	....	....	....	....		6	2	14
Wet Fish	....	....	....	....	....		7	1	8
Dates	....	....	....	....	....				12
Rice	....	....	....	....	....				5
Suet	....	....	....	....	....				5
Chocolate and Sweets	....	....	....	....	....			2	14
Tea	....	....	....	....	....				10
Coffee	....	....	....	....	....				2
Cocoa	....	....	....	....	....				2
Mineral Waters	....	....	....	....	....				6
Frozen Eggs	....	....	....	....	....			3	16
Flour	....	....	....	....	....		1	2	3
Biscuits	....	....	....	....	....			1	8
Cereals	....	....	....	....	....				17
Pickles and Sauces	....	....	....	....	....		6	2	17
Sago	....	....	....	....	....			4	19
Meat	....	....	....	....	....		2	1	20
Cake	....	....	....	....	....				12
Chickens	....	....	....	....	....			1	24
Vegetables	....	....	....	....	....		18	1	8
Canned Goods	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	2
Canned Milk	....	....	....	....	....		4	2	20
						3	18	3	20

MILK SUPPLY

Production. In the Borough are 284 cowkeepers at 282 milk farms housing approximately 3,800 cows in a total of 500 cowsheds. 42 of these farms are licensed by the West Riding County Council to produce "Accredited" milk and 28 to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Purveying. There are 240 wholesale traders (118 of these also retailing) and 244 retailing only (the latter including 175 shops registered for the sale of bottled milk). One supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" Milk in the district, was granted to a retail trader during the year. One licence to pasteurise milk was extended for the year, and the holder of this licence retails pasteurised milk at 21 shops in the district.

260 visits to cowsheds and 200 visits to dairy premises were made.

MILK SAMPLING.

(a) To ascertain Cleanliness.

No. obtained and sent to County Laboratory For Examination.	Grade of Milk.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
37	Tuberculin Tested	31	6
67	Accredited	53	14
103	Pasteurised	100	3
47	Ordinary	39	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 254		223*	31
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		or 87.79%*	or 12.21%

*Comprises 218 produced in Keighley and 5 elsewhere.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

327 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for either the manufacture, storage, or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, or fish frying.

7 transfers of occupiers were made.

1 shop is registered for the sale and storage of artificial cream under section 28 of the Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number in Borough, 14, comprising 5 Tanners and Leather Dressers, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner, 2 Tripe Boilers and Gut Scrapers, 1 Fat Refiner, and 3 Rag and Bone Dealers. The 58 Fish Friers, whose trade at the moment is not regarded as offensive, are now all registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of inspections made—152.

REPRESSION OF VERMIN.

Rodent Control under Direction of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The following tables give the administrative and operative action taken under the above direction.

One whole-time rodent operator is employed for this work.

Administrative Work.

(1) No. of visits to groups of premises	....	....	....	82
(2) No. of Informal Notices served re alleged infestation or obstruction	....	....	....	—
(3) No. of Contracts signed	....	....	....	6
(4) No. of Contracts rescinded	....	....	....	—
(5) No. of Formal Notices served re Rat Destruction or Rat Proofing	....	....	....	—
(6) No. of Formal Notices complied with by Local Authority in default	....	....	....	—

Work of Rodent Operator.

(a) Private Premises.

(1) No. of Premises treated	....	....	....	121
(2) No. of other Investigations re Rat Infestation	....	....	....	308
(3) Weight of Pre-baits	....	....	293lbs.	2 ozs.
(4) Weight of Poison Baits (following (3))	....	....	91lbs.	6 ozs.
(5) Weight of Post Baits	....	....	22lbs.	14ozs.
(6) Weight of Poison Baits (following (5))	....	....	2lbs.	14ozs.
(7) No. of Rats Destroyed	....	....	....	1431

(b) Corporation Sewers.

Sewers throughout the whole district have been treated for elimination of rats on two separate occasions.

A 10% Test Bait which was commenced on February 21st, 1949, and completed on February 25th, 1949, with a view to ascertaining the extent of any additional infestations.

The Test Bait revealed that some localities were quite clear, while others were earmarked for further maintenance treatment.

A summary of the work done is as follows:—

(1) No. of Manholes in Areas Treated	....	....	688
(2) No. of these Manholes Baited	....	....	688
(3) No. of Manholes where Pre-bait taken	....		123
(4) No. of Manholes where Poison-bait taken	....		122
Estimated No. of Rats Destroyed	....		1340

Vermineous Houses and Household Effects.

The facilities for disinfestation prior to removal to Corporation houses, as described in the 1938 Report, are still available.

34 inspections were made of 26 alleged vermineous premises.

Advice given as to treatment by owners and occupiers, and the cases kept under observation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Council's Inspector under these Acts and senior officers of the Police act as officers of the Local Authority for the purpose of granting licences and other administrative duties. A summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, is as follows:—

Anthrax Order, 1938.

In 1949 there were 2 suspected cases, one of which was not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

48 Form "A" Notices were served. Of these 46 animals were slaughtered, 2 Form "A" Notices were withdrawn.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

There were 3 suspected cases, which were not confirmed by the Ministry.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

Action under the Sheep Scab Order, 1938, has resulted in the double dipping of 1,439 sheep at various premises in the Borough.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938.

No action found necessary.

RAG FLOCKS ACT, 1911 to 1928.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

No action found necessary.

SHOP ACTS, 1912-1936.

These Acts deal with closing hours of retail shops, half day closing orders, hours of employment of young persons and meal hours of shop assistants and Sunday trading restrictions.

This type of supervision is carried out simultaneously with the statutory duties laid on Local Authorities by welfare and hygienic provisions in the Act of 1934. These provisions aim at the control of temperature, ventilation and lighting in shops, suitable and sufficient sanitation, and washing and meal taking facilities.

In the case of food shops these provisions, together with the hygiene of premises requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts are enforced.

Notwithstanding the vague phrasing of most of this legislation every substantial food shop, store and warehouse in the Town now has reasonable facilities for promoting cleanliness of premises and personnel.

E.—CLEANSING

The Cleansing Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of house refuse and salvage and the maintenance and cleansing of the public conveniences.

Refuse Collection.

The maintenance of a regular collection of house refuse is still impaired by the scarcity of available labour for this class of work. This was particularly evident during the early part of the year, when there was considerable sickness amongst regular employees. Except for this period, however, the frequency of collection generally has shown an improvement on the previous year.

Reorganisation carried out during the summer months resulted in the formation of three districts in which the regular weekly collection of refuse was established and maintained during the remainder of the year. The frequency of collection in the other districts of the town was also improved, and it is anticipated that the extension of the arrangements as in the three districts stated,

will, in the future, lead to greater regularity of collection in all districts.

During the year a scale of charges for the collection and disposal of trade refuse was introduced.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by the controlled method of tipping.

The Department has four tips in the Borough, namely:—Marley, Bogthorn Tip, Oakworth, Oakworth Cemetery Tip, and Oxenhope.

Of these, only Marley and Oakworth Cemetery Tip were used during the year, and the bulk of the refuse was dealt with at Marley.

In spite of the large amount of trade refuse handled, there were periods when suitable and sufficient material for use as tip cover was difficult to obtain.

Outbreaks of fire continue to occur at Marley and Oakworth Cemetery Tip. These have all been caused by unauthorised persons, children mostly, who gain access after working hours. In only one case was the service of the Fire Brigade necessary, all other outbreaks being promptly dealt with by the staff.

Salvage.

So far as Salvage is concerned, the year was notable for the situation that arose about the middle of the year when the waste paper markets became overstocked, and which led to the relaxation of the Governmental direction on many Authorities, including Keighley, to collect this material.

Despite the instability of the markets, however, no difficulties were experienced by the Department in profitably disposing of waste paper, and the collection, baling and sale of this material continues as one of the activities of the Department. The amount collected and sold was 45 tons greater than in the previous year, an increase of $12\frac{2}{3}\%$.

Food waste is collected from communal bins placed throughout the more densely populated areas of the Borough. In this case, the amount collected shows a decrease of 53 tons when compared with 1948, a loss of 15%. Part of this loss at least was due to the nefarious activities of certain local pigbreeders, who, by emptying the bins after dark, have been surreptitiously acquiring feeding stuffs for their stock. With the assistance of the Police, two of these unofficial collectors were located while engaged on this work. They were summonsed, and fined 15s. and costs.

Public Conveniences.

On 1st April, the control and management of public conveniences was taken over by the Department. There are 26 in number, 5 for ladies and 21 for gentlemen, situated in various parts of the Borough. Two of the conveniences, both ladies, are equipped with washing facilities, and have full-time attendants.

General.

The details of expenditure, costs, etc., given below relate to the financial year from 1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1950, except in the case of salvage where data applies to the calendar year.

Expenditure.

Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£26,264	16	9
Gross Income	....	....	....	....	7,360	15	9
Net Expenditure	....	....	....	....	18,904	1	0
Net Cost of 1,000 of population	....	....	....		334	3	5
Net Cost per head of population	....	....	...			6	8
Net Cost per head of population per week	....						1½

Refuse Collection.

Weight of refuse collected (including salvage)	....	13,070	tons
Average weight of refuse collected per day (300 days)		43.57	tons
Weight of refuse per 1,000 of population per annum		231	tons
Weight of refuse per head of population per annum		4.62	cwts.
Net cost of refuse collection	....	£14,772	15 9
Net cost per ton of refuse collected	....	1	3 10½
Net cost per 1,000 of population per annum	....	261	2 9
Net cost per head of population per annum	....	5	2½

Refuse Disposal.

Weight of refuse collected by Department	....	12,358	tons
Weight of refuse from private traders	....	13,323	tons
Total weight of refuse dealt with	....	25,681	tons
Average weight of refuse dealt with per day	....	85.6	tons
Net cost of refuse disposal	....	£1,178	6 0
Net cost per ton of refuse per annum	....		11
Net cost per 1,000 of population per annum	....	20	16 7
Net cost per head of population per annum	....		5

Salvage.

The following table shows weight, value and types of materials salvaged and sold during 1949.

Type of Material.	Tons	Weight.			Lbs.	Value.		
		Cwts.	Qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	404	7	2	0	2669	9	8	
Waste Food	305	11	2	0	750	7	3	
Scrap Metal	39	11	2	10	55	1	3	
Aluminium		3	0	22	4	9	6	
Brass			2	19		18	9	
Textiles	3	19	3	20	36	2	7	
Copper		3	1	14	6	13	8	
	753	17	3	1	3523	2	8	

Increase in revenue over previous year, £437.

Public Conveniences.

Gross Expenditure	£1,634	13	7
Revenue	410	6	6
Net Expenditure	1,224	7	1

General.

Total number of motor vehicles	17
Total number of horses	2
Average number of employces per week	59

